BOMBAY COURIER
Extraordinary.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1816.

YESTERDAY Evening, arrived the Honorable Company's Cruizer Aurora, from Bussora, which place she left on the 17th of December last.

As much anxiety has been manifested relative to this long expected arrival, we deem it right to publish an Extra paper to state that the Aurora has not brought us any News of importance.

No packet had reached Bussora from Europe when the Aurora left it and only four English News papers have been received in Bombay by this Vessel, dated the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of August, the contents of which we are led to understand are uninteresting.

The Vestal had arrived previous to the departure of the Aurora, and would proceed to Bombay with the first packet which might reach Bussora.

It appears from the English papers that one of the French Generals named Laboudiere had been tried and found Guilty of high treason in deserting, with his whole Corps, to Buonaparte, he having previously been appointed to the said Corps by Louis the 18th:

Ney and Soult were to be tried immediately.

It does not appeared that the French Army had submitted to the King's Authority. They still held out for terms.

No brevet is alluded to in the papers received, but we apprehend a large promotion must have taken place on the 12th of August.

We have now republished the News received by the Rambler at Calcutta, which posseses considerable interest.

CALCUTA.

DECEMBER 31.

An American brig, called the Rambler, has arrived in the river from Cadiz, by which opportunity we have been kindly favored with the London Courier of the 3d and 4th of August, and hastily gleaned from them the following interesting articles of Intelligence.

Bonapatte had arrived at Plymouth, in the *Bellerophon*, where he still was on the 2d of August, altho' the British Government had finally determined on his immediate departure, without landing, to St. Helena. Sir George Cockburn had been appointed to convey him to that Island, in the *Northumberland*, which ship, together with the *Bucephalus* and *Ceylon*, sailed on the 3d of the same month, from Portsmouth to the former port for the above purpose.

Generals Bertrand, Savary and L'Allemand, were taken out of the *Bellerophon*, put on board the *Liffey* frigate, and sent to France, on the evening of the 1st.

Bonaparte is stated to have declared his resolution not to be taken alive to St. Helena, and on its being intimated to him that he would be prevented, as all deadly weapons would be removed, he is said to have replied that his friends would in that case accomplish his wishes. This report is given almost verbatim from the Courier, and we think entitled to very little credit.

The Army of the Loire still held out for terms; its Head Quarters at the latter end of July were at Bourges. Two of the Divisions, under Excelmans and Chastel, are at Lyons.

Landau had surrendered to the Allied Troops; Longlov, Metz, and Thionville still held out, although closely invested.

An armistice had however, been concluded between the Austrian and French Armies in Alsace, which was to extend to several Fortresses, besieged or blockading.

The object of all the French Armies is to impose conditions on the King; that they shall not be disbanded; that they should retain their Officers, and have a general pardon.

Louis XVIII. had named the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges of Departments and Districts. Monsieur and his two Sons are Presidents of the three Colleges.

Among the Presidents of Departments are Lanjunais, the late President of the Chamber of Deputies, Victor, Marmont, Oudinot, Lauriston, Barthelemy, Camille Jordan, Chateaubriand, Fontanes, Pastoret, and Bourienne.

The Duke of Berry, spoken of as the destined husband of the Austrian Archduchess Leopoldine.

The Court of Directors have been pleased to appoint Messrs. Higgens, Denison and Co. of Malta, the Agents of the Honorable East India Company in that Island.

Lord Clancarty, created Marquis of Heusden, by the King of the Netherlands. The Waterloo Subscription, on the 27th of July, amounted to 94,000l.

The *Bengal Merchant* arrived at Portsmouth on the 2d of August, from Batavia, whence she sailed about the latter end of March. The *Niger* frigate, from the East Indies, charged with Dispatches for Government, also anchored from St. Helens about the same time. These Dispatches announced the capture of Candy, and Lieutenant General Sir R. Brownrigg's letter was published in a London Gazette Extraordinary of the following day.

CALCUTTA.

JANUARY 1, 1816.

The following *Precis* of the Intelligence conveyed in two London Papers of the end of July, was published this-morning, by the Editor of the India Gazette.

Buonaparte was to proceed to St. Helena on the *Northumberland*; which vessel was in the Downs the night of the 30th of July. Sir George Cockburn was to command her, and Sir Hudson Low was appointed a Commissioner to accompany Buonaparte to St. Helena, of which Sir H. Low is to be the Governor.

It was notified to Buonapare on the 28th of July, that he was to be treated on the footing of a captured General—at which he expressed great dissatisfaction.—It had been communicated to him, altho' not officially, that he was to proceed to St. Helena. He protested loudly against this measure—and talked of drawing up a remonstrance.

He was treated with great respect on board of the *Bellerophon* at Plymouth, where vast numbers had flocked to see him—but none were permitted to go on board—He gratified the public curiosity by appearing at the gangway, whence he could be seen from boats, which were not suffered to approach nearer than a cable's length from the *Bellerophon*. Admiral Lord Keith had visited the Ex-Emperor at his request, and Sir Richard Strachan had been along side the *Bellerophon*, when Buonaparte on being informed of the circumstance, took off his hat, and bowed to him with a smile—The British Officers remained uncovered, while he continued to walk the deck.

When Buonaparte went on board the *Bellerophon*, he said to Captain Maitland with firmness and dignity, in the French language, 'I am come to claim the protection of your Prince and of your Laws.

It is reported that Buonaparte brought treasure to an immense amount from France—and that he will not be permitted to retain it.

Lord Castlereagh had written to Talleyrand intimating that in consequence of the surrender of Buonaparte, Great Britain would resume the same relations with respect to France as before the 20th of March.

The Prince of Eckmuhl had arrived at Paris, and the Army he commanded, was to be distributed in different Garrisons.

The foreign Sovereigns intended to remain two months longer in Paris—and it was reported that the Congress would again assemble, and settle their definitive decisions in that Capital.

It was reported that Macdonald would assume the command of the army on the Loire.

Blucher had taken possession of the works of Art and Literature, which had been carried off from Prussia—especially of the picture of St. Peter which Rubens had presented to his native city—and of the columns of granite and porphery that had been removed from Aix La Chapelle.

The French papers of the 27th of July assert that the Army of the Loire had submitted.

The Dutchess of Angouleme had returned to France.

General Decaen and the Troops at Toulouse had tendered their submission to Louis the XVIII.

Contributions have been levied on the different Towns of France.

Murat was residing near Toulon, and wished to proceed to America.

Young Napoleon had nearly been drowned, in the river Wein.

The Queen's health had greatly improved.

The Court Martial on the Hon. Colonel Mullins, had not been concluded.

A long list of Military promotions appeared in the Gazette of the 29th July.

All the Ensigns of the Foot Guards are to rank as Lieutenants, in the same manner as Lieutenants rank as Captains in the Army.

A Peace had been concluded between the Algerine Government and America.

ASIATIC MIRROR,—3d JANUARY.

The American vessel by which we received the London Couriers of the 3d and 4th of August, left Cadiz on the 25th of that month, and is not the bearer of any later intelligence than what we have already communicated. From the gentleman who politely favoured us with the above Journals, we have learned the following particulars.

When the determination of the British Government to detain the Ex-Emperor Napoleon in safe custody at St. Helena, was communicated to him, he immediately drew up a letter to the Prince Regent, remonstrating against the severity of the measure, and desiring to be permitted to dwell in England under the protection of the British Laws. To this a positive refusal was returned, by which it was intimated to the Ex Emperor, that having been made a captive from the consequences of the late hostilities, his fate would remain at the disposal of the captors. With this final answer Napoleon appeared much displeased and disappointed, but continued to behave with the same firmness and propriety which is remarkable in his whole conduct since the period of his surrender. The reasons which are stated to have induced His Majesty's Ministers to fix on St. Helena for his future abode, seem founded in wisdom. The great distance of this island from the scenes of his former life will operate as a powerful obstacle to the renewal of any enterprize in his favour, and the remembrance of his vast exploits, the lustre of his great name, will sooner fade from the remembrance of that fickle and now degraded people, by whom he is adored; and the temptation to try new experiments which his proximity might encourage, is wholly removed from their contemplation and desire. To these considerations is added, the expectation, that the change in Buonaparte's mind and habits, which seclusion and new scenes must inevitably effect, will shortly render him harmless, and inefficient for the projection or execution of any ambitious, enterprize. Such are the reasons for the choice of St. Helena, a strong hold which no enemy will assail, and from whence we may presume no prisoner can escape, when placed under the custody of a British Governor.

Among the interesting contents of the two London papers of August, our readers will peruse with high gratification the Spanish General Alava's report of the battle of Waterloo. * Next to the dispatches of the illutrious Duke, which announced the victory, no account has yet appeared which is a more flattering testimony to British valour, than the document to which we now allude.

The administration of affairs in Spain had excited universal disgust in the city of Cadiz, where the long residence of the Cortes had naturally laid the foundation of warm feelings in favour of a popular and liberal form of Government. The ministers of Ferdinand still continued to hold out the expectation of coercing the South Americans, and continued to send reinforcements to the Royal Armies, though, in the estimation of all rational men, the attempt was utterly vain.

* *These will be published in Saturday's Paper.*

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